

LACERTA PALUSTRIS.



CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus tetrapodum, caudatum, nudum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 359.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

LACERTA nigricans, lateribus albido-punctatis,
abdomine croceo, maculis inaequalibus nigris.

SALAMANDRA alepidota verrucosa.

Gronov. Mus. 2. p. 77. n. 51.

SALAMANDRA aquatica.

Houttuyn. Act. Ulyss. 9. p. 328.

Triton PALUSTRIS.

Laur. amph. p. 39. n. 43. t. 4. f. 2.

Superat interdum magnitudine Lacerta palustris specimina quæ in tabula ostenduntur; rarer et amplior lacerta aquatica, quam alunt fere omnes aquæ stagnantes. Color corporis superioris fusco-nigricatus saturior; infra aurantius, maculis magnis, inaequalibus, nigris, variatus. Latera verruculis plurimis seu atomis convexis, albis, asperguntur; caudaque utrinque fasciam plerumque habet latam, subargenteam,

team, cum mistura quadam subcærulei. Affurgit magis minusve per dorsum maris quasi crista continuata et compressa inæqualiter ferrata.

Amat ut plurimum, hæc species aquas puriores et frigidiores quam quas incolit lacerta aquatica; et ineunte vere, conspici possit vespertino tempore in locis uidis juxta margines aquarum, nec non sub sepiibus, aliisque latibulis, quæ umbram præbent et humorem.



THE
WARTED NEWT.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body four-footed, tailed; naked; or unfurnished with any distinct integument.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish NEWT with the sides speckled with white; the abdomen orange with irregular black spots.

The Warty LIZARD.

Pennt. Brit. Zool. 3. p. 22. t. 3. fig. 1.

The black-and-orange WATER-NEWT.

The greater WATER-NEWT.

The *Lacerta palustris* is a species somewhat less common than the *lacerta aquatica*, which occurs in almost every stagnant water: it is also of a superior size; being sometimes found considerably larger than the specimens here represented. Its color is an extremely deep blackish brown above, and a bright orange beneath, variegated with large irregular black spots. The sides of the body are sprinkled over

over with numerous white convex specks or tubercles, and on each side of the tail there is commonly a broad streak of a silvery hue, with a cast of blueish. The back of the male is more or less distinguished by a kind of flattened process, divided into irregular ferratures. This species is commonly met with in waters of a clearer and colder nature than those in which the *lacerta aquatica* is found ; and in the beginning of spring may occasionally be observed, towards the evening, in damp situations near the margins of ponds, as well as under hedges, and other shady situations.